From the London Times. Attitude of Russia.

It is definitely ascertained that the Emper of Russia represented at Olmutz, that as he had accepted the Vienna note at the hands of the conference in full satisfaction of European demands, and on the terms framed by his opponents, he could not, with any regard to his own dignity, be now referred to any second proposal. He offered, however, to accept a declaration or interpretation which seems to deprive the original Vienna note of the objectionable features since discovered in it; and stated dis-tinctly that, although he could not swerve from the conditions first imposed upon him, he was ready to admit at once such an explanation of those conditions as was conformable to the views of the French and British governments, provided only that his acknowledged rights

The reader will perhaps be at some loss to imagine why terms so apparently reasonable were not closed on the spot, but we think the objections to such a compromise are perfectly maintainable. It was replied to the Czar that expedient in question, by the "explanation" which he had already issued on his own mere motion, in a sense exactly contrary to that now

He might interpret the Vienna note, as desired by the western powers, in a manner favorable to the porte, but, as he had already interpreted it through Count Nesselrode's despatch in a manner totally destructive of the security referred to, the only result would be that a note by which the relations of two empires were be regulated on points of extreme delicacy, and carry with it two conflicting explanations, and thus be neutralized altogether. When it and thus be neutranzed altogether. When it anited the purpose of Russia to disarm suspi-cion, she might appeal to one of those expla-nations; when disposed to aggression she might quote the other, so that the original note, or convention, would be of no value at all.

The Czar was here visited with a just retribution for his arrogance, and the overbearing audacity of Count Nesselrode's dispatch proved a fatal obstacle to the designs of his master. It is this despatch in fact that has ruined his cause. Had the emperor, after accepting the Vienna note, refused the Turkish modifications without attempting to place upon their effect any construction of his own, he might have asked the four powers to complete an agreement which they had dictated themselves.

But by interpreting this note in Russian fashion, and basing on it a claim to those very privileges from which it was meant to debar him, he exposed his own designs, undid the work of the conference, and placed the Vienna note out of the question, as the foundation of future arrangements. So clearly was the emperor imself impressed with these convictions, he has since endeavored to disavow the un-lucky despatch, and declared that it had been written without his concurrence or authority.

That the difficulty thus created may be considerable we do not deny, but we think there can be only one opinion in England as to the chief moral of the story. It can surely never be worth while to plunge Europe into war for the sake of such a difference as this. There is no longer any dispute about the substance of the terms of peace. Without remarking upon the Czar's previous conduct or present motives, it is sufficient to say that he now affirms his readiness to accept substantially the conditions of the western powers, and to have his relations with the Greek Christians of European Turkey so defined as to divest him of all pretences for political interferences.

In short, as regards those points for which the four powers have, in their own interest, been contending, he appeared willing to yield with-out reserve. The only point of difference is this—that whereas Russia conceives her dignity involved in abiding by terms once accept ed, the other power considers that Russia, by her own gratuitous interpretation has deprived those terms of force and sufficiency. There is a dilemma, no doubt; but, if it cannot be con-quered by those whose art and profession are involved in the manufacture of "notes," the result will tend to the serious depreciation of dip lomacy in general.

How far England and France are committed o an alliance against R

A formal declaration of war by Turkey against Russia may, too probably, precipitate Europe into the perils of the struggle so long foreseen, but so anxiously evaded. It is much to be lamented that the rulers of the Ottoman nation did not suspend their decision on so momentous a point until they could obtain the voluntary concurrence of those powers on whose aid they must eventually rely, but, excepting on this point of omission, there can be no complaint made of the step now announced. It was admitted on all sides, and distinctly alleged in the ministerial note of the British government, that a casus belli was actually constituted by the passage of the Pruth and the armed occupation of the Danubian principalities; nor can the right of the Sultan to meet this aggression by a declaration of war be possi bly impeached. The sovereignty of the Ottoman government is one of the points which has been most strenuously maintained in the pending dispute, and this sovereignty, it is evident, would be absolutely destroyed if the right of making peace or war were denied to its representatives. The Sultan, in short, by declaring war, does nothing but what he would have been justified in doing three months ago, and, though we may regret that such a resolution should have been independently adopted by a dependent government, it cannot be held to have forfeited its claims to support.

It is impossible, moreover, to deny that the position of affairs was sufficient to provoke the Turks to a summary decision, and it is, indeed, matter of surprise that they should have forborne so long. The emperor of Russia, first by the demands of Prince Menschikoff, and afterwards by the unscrupulous exposition of Count Nesselrode, exacted concessions from the Turkish government incompatible with its administrative independence, and, as a guarantee for the surrender required, seized upon and oc-cupied the provinces of Wallachia and Moldavia. By these proceedings Russia possessed herself of a material equivalent, and could therefore afford, without loss or anxiety, to leave the original question in suspense. This suspense, however, was in the highest degree injurious to the Turks, who were thus driven to the alternative of either satisfying an unjust demand or acquiescing in a loss of territory.

The French and British governments, which have committed themselves unhesitatingly to the cause of the Sultan, will, of course, not withdraw their support when he takes a step which they have already acknowledged he would b justified in taking. We may still hope, per-haps, that concession on one side or forbear ance on the other may preclude the extremities of actual war; nor is the change, indeed, the position of affairs quite so serious as it may appear. Considering the dispositions and pre-parations of the two governments, the situation of their forces, and the prospects placed before them, the mere declaration of war can add bu little to the existing realities of the contest, unless followed up immediately by offensive operations. Yet, as the Danube rolls between the two armies, and as the passage of such a river by either force in the face of the other would be a most desperate enterprise, it may possibly be some time before we receive intelligence of

The European governments, whatever may be the accidents affecting their respective posi-tions, are all fully convinced of the necessity of meeting Russian encroachments by a vigorous resistance. This obligation, however costly or unwelcome, is one which cannot be repudiated. The Czar has already experienced the utmost moderation and forbearance from the represen-The Czar has already experienced the utmost moderation and forbearance from the representatives of the other powers. His acts of open war wholly unwarrantable, and it is no more than

active hostilities.

were for some time suffered to escape the notice they merited. His pretensions were all con-siderately received, and every right to which he could show the smallest claim was admitted and confirmed, As far as regarded the Christians, confirmed. As far as regarded the Christians, whose security he made the pretext of his proceedings, the fullest assurances were offered on the part of the Sultan that their privileges and immunities should be respected. All that was refused was such a right of intervention in matters spiritual as would invest the emperor of Russia with effective authority in the Ottoman dominions. Count Nesselrode's dispatch claims, in distinct terms, for the Russian sovereign all those rights over 12,000,000 of the ltan's subjects which may be enjoyed by certain other potentates over subjects of their own resident in Turkish territories. This, it is per-fectly plain, could not be conceded without giving the emperor of Russia abundant facilities for be-coming emperor of Turkey also. The European powers are not desirous that this consummation ould take place; they are anxious to avert it, if possible, by peaceful negotiations, and at a less cost than that of a general war; but if matters are actually brought to extremities, and the Czar still refuses to recede, he must be pre-pared to encounter the full force of the hostility he has thus provoked.

From the London Times of 7th. British Ministers in Council-An English View of the issue between Russia and the

It is understood that a cabinet council will assemble to-day for the purpose of taking into consideration the critical point to which, after long and indecisive negotiations, the Turkish question has at length been brought. It is eminently desirable that at such a conjuncture the public should be qualified to form an indent opinion, and, though the complication of the dispute are somewhat embarrassing, we think we can render the case sufficiently perspicuous for the understanding of any attentive Hitherto the question has been unavoidably left to struggle through the delays of diplomatic correspondence, but it has now been carried by the proceedings at Olmutz to a plain and intelligible issue.

The governments of Europe, and especially hose of France and England, being bound in their own interests to put a check upon the am-bitious encroachments of Russia, interferred in the transactions occurring between this power and the Ottoman Porte. Russia had offered a double offence to the laws and jealousies of Eu-rope. She had demanded of Turkey certain concessions objectionable in themselves, and she had enforced her demands by an armed occupation of territory, from which, by special treaty, she stood debarred. The object, therefore, of the European powers, whose representatives assembled in conference at Vienna, was o procure the withdrawal of these unjustifiable demands, and the evacuation of the pro-vinces invaded. With these views, they framed note, which, in their opinion, would satisfy all requisite conditions, and which, if accepted by both parties, would terminate the embroilment. To this note Russia sent in her adhesion without delay, but Turkey suggested some modificaions of its terms, which, as coinciding with its own intentions, the conference approved. Russia, however, had not only objected to such a revision of the original document, but, showed in the despatch by which she defended her objections, that she had put upon the note a enstruction entirely at variance with the real designs of those who framed it. The Czar and the Sultan, in short, had both read the Vienna note in precisely the same sense—that is to say as authorizing those very pretensions on the part of Russia which the conference had interposed to demolish; and it was on this supposi ion, accordingly, that the Divan had modified it, and the court of St. Petersburgh, approved The note of the conference, therefore, as evidently failing to express the views of its au-thors, was no longer admissible, and a new in-

strument became necessary. This closed the

first stage of the negotiations.

The second stage involved the framing of ome fresh terms of agreement in place of the first, the object of the whole transaction re naining precisely the same, viz: to make Rus sia retire from the principalities and relinquish her demands upon the Porte. On the first of these points there was little difficulty, as the Emperor Nicholas had always undertaken to onsequence of satisfaction on the latter point. If it could be once settled what he might ask and what the Sultan might grant, the retreat of his troops, he declared, should follow in stantly, and as a matter of course. At first there appeared to be some difficulty as to the substance assignable to these particular terms, for the conditions which had been described in Count Nesselrode's explanatory dispatch as resumed and required by the Car were such as European powers could not admit without orfeiture of their own securities. This difficulty, however, has since diminished, for the Czar has now avowed his readiness to accept an interpretation of the note substantially iden tical with that of the four powers. The sole remaining difference is now upon the form which shall be given to the instrument of agreement. The Emperor Nicholas, alleging hat he has accepted a formal note from the hands of the four powers, asserts that he can-not, consistently with his own dignity, accept a second, but he assents to a declaration of exposition of this note in the sense intended the four powers, as defining its true purport and neutralizing its alleged oversights. is the ground now taken by Russia. On the side of Europe it is felt that a note which, by the Czar's own declaration, has already been construed in one sense, cannot, by a mere coun ter declaration, be effectually established in another, for that the only result would be a document bearing two conflicting interpretations, each of which might be made available in turn. The western powers, therefore, require that the Vienna note should be put en-tirely aside, as destroyed by the Czar's own exposition of its purport, and that a new in-strument should be framed to obviate any future misunderstanding. This is the question now at issue between Russia and Europe. It is a question, as the reader will see, of forms exclusively. All the acknowledgments required from the Czar, touching his abstinence from Turkish affairs, he declares himself willing to have understood by our reading of the note, as also to recall his troops from the Danubian principalities. There is no longer any dispute about terms. The owly difference is, that whereas the western powers desire to embody these terms explicitly in a fresh convention, the Czar is anxious that they should be expressed n some appendix to the convention

Perhaps, it can hardly be denied that the conference owes some amends for the faulti-ness of its original note. The Czar's cceptance was given to the terms proposed to him, and that those terms did really admit the construction he chose to place upon them is clear from the impression of the Porte to the same effect. That he would have accepted conditions more explicitly framed, is what may be presumed from his offer to accept them now, for, if he is willing, as he declares, to have the Vienna note explained in the true sense it was intend ed to carry, he would hardly have objected to it from the first, had this sense been patent on its face. Upon the whole, however, this case of diplomatic etiquette goes against the Czar, for he has no species of right in the question at all, and, if there is anything disagreeable in its settlement, the penalty is certainly no greater than is due to the original aggression. sion. No privilege pertaining to him by treaty has ever been violated or impeached. No jus-tification whatever has been advanced for the demands which created the rupture. From first to last, in the exactions attempted, and in

just that he should take the consequences of

the difficulty incidentally created.

But we may now surely appeal to the good sense of Englishmen, and ask if this is a quessense of Engishmen, and ask it this is a ques-tion for war? The encroachments of a power so menacing as Russia must undoubtedly be encountered, if necessary, by the armed resist-ance of Europe, but at present no encroach-ments are threatened. Russia is willing to accept the conditions we propose; and if we fight, we shall be fighting not for terms, but for the form in which those terms shall be framed. The real point to be obtained is the effectual security of Europe by the terms exacted from Russia, and as a d sposition to give such a security is now manifested, it would be an eternal discredit to the diplomatists and governments of the age if they could not surmount the remain ing difficulty without a resort to the extremity f war.

The following admirable burlesque or ie tournaments at some of our fashionable ummer resorts, is from the Memphis Eagle.

The Goat Tournament. The fighting mania which has prevailed extensively in the city for the week, even infests the lower animals; and the usually quiet, and sedate, and venerable looking goats, whose "local habitation" is Main street, " ed into" each other last evening. It was a ed into each other last evening. It was a real Fauquier Springs tournament—one of the goats appearing in the character of "Richard Cour de Leon," and the other sporting the "White Plume of Navarre." The spectacle was as exciting as any the ninnies get up at the springs, and called together a large crowd of spectators. The goat with the lion heart was the larger but him of Navarre although small larger, but him of Navarre, although small and diminutive, was very desperate.

First round.—Navarre poised himself upon

is hind legs, and came down upon "Richard," who received the blow couchant, and returned it with a "cut and thrust" in the side. This was touching the fierce little fellow in the "tender loins," and he retreated a few steps to recover. Then both rear up, with heads aslant, and the concussion was tremendous. [Audience greatly excited—bets running high—"two puleps to one on Dick;" a "watermelon on Navarre."] At this stage of the game, a dapper little goat came up and called for "time"—a respite—thus: Bah!

Second round.—Richard looked the hero,

calm, and every muscle nerved, and not a hair of his moustache ruffled. The "White Plume" out on airs, frisked about, and courted a smile put on airs, frisked about, and courted a smile from the ladies. The lists were opened, and the knights engaged in by-play, as the actors do in the "lay on Macduff" fight, stamping the ground and appearing "all-fired" angry. Old Richard soon tired of this, retreated a few steps, poised himself. "Crack," "crack," "crack," the blows resounded as they fell heavily upon the casque of Navarre. [Excitement intense, all the crowd take chews of tobacco.] Another series of blows—Navarre gets weak in the legs, and he wants to renew the by-play. Richard is determined to end the combat at a single efort. And he did it. The force of the knocked Navarre clear round, and taking advantage of his inverted position, Dick bit Navarre on the tail, and he run like Eddie Ochiltree did when he went after the "important cuments.

Sounds were heard, and many a note, Richard Cœur de Leon was triumphant. He bore it meekly, like a respectable goat, and re-tired, humming the popular air of "Oh darkies, how my heart grows weary."

Two Ways of Doing a Thing .- We were assing leisurely along one of our streets the other evening, watching the sports of a group of youngsters, when our years were assailed by e sharp, angry voice of a woman.

"Here, you, John Smith! come into the One of the boys turned his head, giving at he same time a rather unfilial shrug, then re-

hear what I say, John Smith March quick, or you'll catch it, I tell you!"

We rather guess Jonny did "catch it," fo we heard, after we had passed, a jerk and a slay, accompanied with a smothered yell, as the

door was violently slammed to. We went on our way, doubting whether this course of treatment was exactly the best under the circumstances, particularly as the counte nance of the lad indicated the greatest good nature.

As we were cogitating the matter, we turned he corner and came upon another group o lads in front of a house, the door of which as

that moment opened.
"Willie," said a mild and pleasant voice. "Did you call, mother?" asked one of the oys, coming on to the sidewalk.
"Yes, my son. It is getting late—have you

ot played sufficiently to-day? "I should like to stay out a little longer, i

The mother patted the boy on the head, and smilingly said: "I should not object if it were not past your bedtime. Have you forgotten, Willie, the lines you repeated to me this morn ing?"

Makes one healthy, happy, and wise," chimed the boy quickly. "Yes, mother, I remember them. Good night, Tommy; good night, Harry;" and, taking his mother's hand,

went cheerfully into the house. This set us again cogitating. Our thoughts ran on the laws of kindness and force. What would be the effect on the two lads who had peen subjected to them? Is it not the inevita ble tendency of the one to beget kindness, ami-ability, obedience; and the other obstinacy, illtemper, disobedience? No one will dispute

Men are but children of larger growth. As with the child, so with the man. You can lead him better with a gentle hand than drive him

The most astonishing results are being produced by the use of Gilman's Hain Dye. It is doing what has never been done before—changing gentlemen's hair, whiskers or mustachios from red, white or grizzly gray, to a permanent jet black, or a beautiful brown, as required, in one

For sale by Z. D. Gilman, Chemist, Washington City

A Good Chance for an Investment. THE subscriber, intending to go south, offers a rare chance for an investment in his STEAM SAW MILL PROPERTY, which is located on the east side of Crawford street, south of Market

square.

This property fronts on Crawford street 564 feet, and runs back to the river channel about 800 or 1,000 feet, and when Water street is opened, it will have four fronts altogether. The engine is twenty-five horse-power. There will be no public sale of this property, and if not sold privately by the 15th of December, it will then be for

ent.
For terms, which will be accommodating, apply to Colonel M. Cooke, Norfolk, to Wilson & Grice, William H. Wilson, Portsmouth, or to the subscriber.

J. K. COOKE. scriber.

P. S.—Persons purchasing this valuable property, can be supplied with timber, either through the canal, or down the railroad.

J. K. C.
Raleigh (North Carolina) Standard and Baltimore Sun copy one month and send bills to this office. Oct 23-2aw1m

Mocal and Bersonal.

A New Place of Entertainment-An Olym c—is to be opened in this city, on the first of No-ember next: Professor Risley having leased Iron Hall, on Pennsylvania avenue, between Ninth and Centh streets, for that purpose. This gentleman as the successful lessee of Brury Lane theatre. ondon, during the famous world's fair in the ritish metropolis; and we mention this fact erely to show that he is not a tyro in theatricals,

at experienced in the line of his profession. Carpenters are now busily at work erecting age and making other necessary alterations in he construction of the hall. On the west private oxes have been arranged; and the seats on the loor are to be so elevated that persons who may ecupy the remote range can see as well as those who sit in front. Splendid chandeliers, elegant papering and fresco, stained glass, mirrors, and ushioned chairs, are included in the arrangements. With new scenery, decorations, and other properties, and a select company of performers, there can be no doubt that the proprietor will be hand-

somely patronized. The house will accommodate from a thousand fifteen hundred persons. The price of admison will be twenty-five cents, and fifty for reserv-

We learn that it will be the endeavor of the ssee to render the Olympic every way worthy of he support of the public.

Circuit Court. Some time since a fine of fifty ollars was imposed on a man named Hannah by Justice Grubb, for playing the game of "policy, the selling of any three numbers the purchaser night desire, the money risk depending on the drawing of lotteries either in Maryland or Delaware. On appeal from the magistrate, the court affirmed the judgment with costs. Carlisle and liberson for the corporation, Bradley and Ratcliffe or the defendant.

Corporation of Washington vs. Snyder. The lefendant had been fined fifty dollars by Justice larke, for permitting to be played in his house he game of "equality" for money, turkeys, &c., and appealed from the magistrate to the court, which affirmed the judgment, withcosts. This lecision involves, also, the loss of his tavern icense.

A Sign, more conspicuously than heretofore elling of the Washington Sentinel's location, has ust been erected on the west side of Ward's building, near the capitol, which is occupied by this establishment. It was painted by Mr. John

complete; a proof of which is afforded by the appearance of our daily issues.

It is not too late to say that Mr. John Reese ar anged our gas-fixtures in admirable style. The Huminating agent, reflected from twenty windows four premises, serve to light a large portion of Pennsylvania avenue; but for this we charge nothing to the corporation. We hope, however, it will reciprocate the favor by arching Tiber creek and opening Third street in our neighbor-

Advanced Prices .- The barbers having given otice that they will raise their prices on and after the 1st of November next, not a few of their customers, rather than be shaved at the new rates, are providing themselves with the implements to erform that necessary operation on themselves.

Bell Ringing .- The poet's sweetest numbers nave been elsewhere devoted to the praise of those Sabbath bells," but no genius in our midst as ever been muse-inspired upon this subject. The unscientific manner of ringing the church bells in this city argues an absence of musical taste, which might, with propriety, be introduced by a skilful teacher.

Important to Gentlemen .- Among the nev and beautiful stores on Pennsylvania avenue, is that of Hendley, under the United States Hotel. who has a fresh and elegant assortment of hats caps, shirts, cravats, and other gentlemen's be-Mr. T. Bishop, favorbly kown as a vocalist at

ached to the Seguin troupe, will, we learn, exnibit a panorama at Odd Fellows' Hall next week. nterspersing the entertainment with songs. The Virginia Conference of the Methodist

Episcopal Church South will be held in Petersburg on the 26th of the present month. Bishop Pain will preside.

The District Penitentiary contains one hunired inmates, twelve of whom are females.

Melancholy Casualty in Troy.-The Troy Whig records a sad disaster which occurred at the ce of Mr. Burton, No. 2 Washington place residence of Mr. Burton, No. 2 washington place, in that city, on the 14th inst. It appears that Mr. B., with his family, had but recently moved into the house, and on Thursday and Friday the gasfitters were engaged putting up the fixtures. By some unaccountable carelessness, a cap was left off one of the large pipes in the building on Friday evening—a repetition of similar and the source. off one of the large pipes in the building on Friday evening—a repetition of similar neglect which occurred on Thursday, and which was then brought to the notice of the workmen—and Mrs. Burton and her father, Mr. Parkhurst, with a light, endeavored to discover from whence the gas issued.

On entering a small room adjoining the parlors, the room was so densely filled with the gas that it ignited and a flame burst out with terrific force. enveloping the adjoining parlors in the flame and causing an explosion which shook the building and was distinctly heard throughout the neighborhood. Mrs. B. was prostrated instantly, her clothes taking fire, and her whole body wrapped in flames. It seems, however, that even in this frightful condition showever, that even in this frightful condition. dition she retained her presence of mind, and crawled to the rear parlor window, from which she either jumped or fell to the ground, a distance of some ten feet. Here she was discovered by the servants in the basement, who immediately dashed water upon her. Her whole body was most shockingly burned, her face suffering the least injury. She lies in a very critical condition, and but faint hopes are entertained of her recovery. Last evening, however, the physicians thought her symptoms favorable. Mr. Parkhurst was badly burned on his breast, face, hands and arms. It is thought that he inhaled more of the gas than did Mrs. P. and his internal sufferings seem to be intense. The glass in one of the large parlor windows in the rear was shivered in pieces. The furniture in the small room, as well as the doors, ceiling, and paper on the wall, were much charred, showing the intense heat of the flames, which were

Serious Charge against Mayor Park.—Arbert of his Entire Police.—Jacob Pack, a resident of the 4th Ward, Alleghany city, appeared before Alderman Lewis, on Tuesday, and made oath, charging Mayor Park and Messrs. Gallagher, Long, Hastings, and Piles, his police, with conspiring together to defeat the ends of justice, by releasing from custody a man named M'Clure, who was a prisoner in the Tombs of Allegheny city, on charges of larceny and passing counterfeit money, preferred against him by Pack, from whom, it is alleged, he, M'Clure, stole \$300. Three of the policemen were arrested by officer Fox, and I eld to bail in \$600, to appear at the present term of the Criminal Court for trial. Park and Gallagher will give bail to-day. The parties are also charged with compounding felonies by the same prosecu-Serious Charge against Mayor Park.-ARwith compounding felonies by the same prosecu-tor. At present, we know little about the merits of this prosecution, further than that Mr. Pack is a citizen of respectability and standing, and that a prisoner named M'Clure was at one time con-fined in the Allegheav watch house. fined in the Allegheny watch-house, and after wards released.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

TASHIONABLE DRESS HATS.—ANother supply this day received. Also, Cassimeres and soft hats. Men's and boys' caps in every variety of style. Call at the new store before purchasing. It is the second door east of the U. S. Hotel.

J. D. HENDLEY.
Oct 21—3tif.

TINE PARLOR GRATES, just received direct from the New York manufacturers, for sale by
W. H. HARROVER,
Sep 21—602w (m) Op. the Patriotic Bank

Intelligence.

The Martha Washington Case .- This trial undoubtedly of greater magnitude than any ever heard in Ohio, and one of the most important in the adicial history of the country, commenced on the 17th inst., before John McLeau, a Justice of the U.

S. Supreme Court, and Humphrey Leavitt, a Judge of the U.S. District Court for Ohio.

At the April (last) term of the Circuit Court the case was continued on motion of T. Ewing, counsel for the defence, until Tuesday, the 18th of Oc-

ber. Since Chandler's discharge it is alleged that ad-

ditional evidence has been found against him, and a warrant has been issued for his arrest. The case of the United States against Kissan nd others was first taken up. Mr. Walker, of counsel for the defence, made

the following motions: First. The defendants move to quash all the counts in this indictment.

1st. Because no one of said counts describes an offence punishable by any law of the United

States.

2d. Because Congress has no power to pass any aw for the punishment of any offence described n any of the counts of said indictment. Secondly. And the defendants further move to quash all the counts in said indictment, which alleges the actual burning of the steamboat Martha Washington, to wit: the second, fourth, fifth, seventh, eighth and ninth counts, for the reason fol-

owing:

Because the offence of conspiring to burn either a misdemeanor only, and so merged in the higher offence of burning, of which this court has no jurisdiction, except when the burning is on the high seas, or else said counts charge severally two distinct and separate offences, and so are bad for

luplicity.

Third. And the defendants further move to quash all those counts in said indictment which allege that the goods insured were not on board he said steamboat Martha Washington, to wit: he second, seventh, and eighth, for the reasons

Because the act of Congress upon which said indictment is founded, in express terms, requires the insurances to be on the vessel herself, or on goods on board thereof; and does not provide for or include fictitious insurances.

Fourth. And the defendants further move to

quash all those counts in said indictments which o not particularly specify and set forth the under-riters intended to be defrauded, and the policies of insurance by them respectively underwritten, to wit: The first, third, and sixth counts, for the eason following:

Because said counts, for want of said specifica

ants to answer them.

The court also remarked that it had no object tion to hear argument on the constitutionality of a law, though the question might be reserved. Some deliberation had already been given to the points

he jurisdiction of the United States in this case was argued, and was continued on the following day. By telegraph, we perceive that Judge Mc-Lean has decided that the United States had jurisdiction, and was clearly constitutional. The trial

Russian Operations .- BUCHAREST, Sept. 22. 1853.—A few days ago the Prince of Coburg and the Duke de Nemours arrived here, slighted at the Europa hotel, and have now left us for Jassy. Our political and military situation are alike un-certain, and no one knows what a day may bring forth. Upon one point only are all agreed, namely that the departure of the Russians is for the present utterly out of the question. The first consequence of this belief is an advance in the price of all the necessaries of life. The commander of the Wallachian forces lately applied to the ministry for a considerable supply of wood "for the use of the coops of the regency, stationed on the Danube." eople here, however, persist in believing that this demand is really made in favor of the Rus-

an soldiery, and they are most likely right. Three days ago eight squadrons of hussars a park of artillery arrived here from Purlits and Draganeschti. The hussars left on the next day for Maguerto, and the artillery was stationed at Pantrilimon, about four miles from here. The Russian troops have been moved up from Scher-kanetschin to Kalafat, on the Danube, over against

Eight days ago, it is said, two Russian officers Eight days ago, it is said, two Russian omcers at Giurgewo, rowed over to Rustschuk in a boat, and were well received by the Turks, because they belonged to the Circassian corps. I have before told you that desertions had become very frequent in the Russian army, even among the officers, and that it is generally poinshed with death. Sickness, too, is increasing very fast. Intermit-tent fever is especially prevalent, and I am told that the number of invalids is not less than ten thousand, although this statement is probably ex-

A Russian Line-of-Battle Ship to be built in New York.—The New York Journal of Com-merce says that Wm. H. Webb, a ship builder of that city, has been awarded a contract, by the Emperor Nicholas, for the construction of a line

of battle ship for the Russian navy.

This vessel will be a regular line-of-battle ship, to carry 100 guns. She will measure not far from 3,000 tons, or about the same as the Collins' steamers. In every particular she is to be a Yankee ship. She will be furnished with a steam propellor as an auxiliary, and have double engines of 500 horse power. The work of construction will be commenced next spring, and two years will be required to complete it. In model, this vessel will different from anything affoat, and it is designed that she shall be a decided advance in the science

of ship-building.

Two vessels have been built in this country for the Russian government. The first was a sailing vessel called the Kensington, which was built in Philadelphia, in 1821, and was in many respects satisfactory. The second was a steamer called the Kamtschatka, which was built a few years afterwards, in this city, by Wm. H. Brown. Her model and wood-work generally were excellent, and both these vessels are still in the Russian

service. Throwing Bouquets.-The cantatrices of the concert room, the danseuses of the theatre, and young graduates at college commencements, have peen deemed fair objects for that sort of tribute which is embodied in a carefully prepared and properly directed bouquet; but now, we perceive, that they have an equine competitor and that race horses are hereafter to compete with them in the honors of such testimonials. At the late agri-cultural exhibition near Louisville, Kentucky, we read in the Courier that, while the race horse Gray Eagle was conducted around the ring, "bou-quet after bouquet was cast at him from the am-phitheatre, tributes from fair beings to the match-

Burial of a Police Officer .-- The funeral of Terrence W. Hughes, late an officer of the Moy-amensing division of the Marshal's police, Philadelphia, took place on Thursday afternoon. The remains of the deceased were interred at the Odd Fellows' Cemetery. All the officers of the consolidated force that could be spared with safety, paridated force that could be spared with safety, par-aded on the melancholy occasion, under command of Marshal Murphy. The column marched in re-versed order, the badges of the officers being craped. The marshal and the clerk of police, Mr. Joseph S. Burr, headed the column. At the grave the solema and beautiful burial service of the Order of Odd Fellowship was performed by Major

New York, Oct. 19, 1853 .- Have the kind ness to inform the readers of the *Herald* that Calame, the celebrated Swiss artist, whose death was announced in your paper some time ago, is enjoying excellent health at Geneva, and is now occupied with the continuation of his large and beautiful work, known as "Les Œuvres de Calame."

By placing Mr. Calame again among the living, you will greatly oblige.—Cor. Herald.

Marylanders Killed .- The New Orleans Tru-Delta of the 14th says:

Inquests were held yesterday on the bodies of Samuel Lee, a native of Baltimore, aged 23 years, and Robert Elliot, a native of Maryland, aged 41 years, brought to this city from the Balize, by the steamboat De Soto. Verdict: "Died of scalds and burns, caused by the explosion of the boilers of the towboat Thos. McDaniel, at the Southwest Pass, on the 12th inst.

Contributions at the Crystal Palace.

We learn by telegraph that the steamship Palmetto arrived at Charleston yesterday from Baltimore. She fell in with the schooner Mobile, from New Orleans, bound to New York, with loss of sails, leaking badly, and out of water; towed her into Charleston—all hands safe.

Matest Intelligence.

From the Baltimore Patriot. Agricultural Fair in North Carolina-The RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 20 .- The first agricultura air in this State closed yesterday. The attend

nce was large. Hon. D. M. Barringer, the American minister to Spain under the Fillmore administration, is warm by urged for the governorship of North Carolina.

The Martha Washington Conspiracy Case. CINCINNATI, Oct. 20 .- In the Martha Washington defence made a motion to quash the set for the eatence made a motion to quasa the indictment, on the ground that the United States had no jurisdiction over the inland waters, and if it had, the law giving it was unconstitutional, Judge McLean decided that the United States had jurisdiction, and that the law was clearly

Accident, and Three Lives Lost LANCASTER, Oct. 21 .- The passenger train the Columbia railroad going, west came in colli-sion with a freight train on the Coatesville bridge.

killing three persons, one of whom is reported to be Mr. Eber, State agent. Several others were in-Arrival of the Osprey-Heavy Gale. PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 22 .- The steamer Osprey

om Charleston, which was overdue several day and about whose fate there were serious appre-hensions, arrived here this morning in safety—all hands well. She experienced a very heavy gale off Cape Hatteras, and was delayed three days. Sailing of the Humboldt.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—The steamer Humboldt sailed to-day for Havre and Southampton with one hundred and ninety passengers, amongst whom is Lewis Cass, jr. She also takes out \$700,000 in Vermont Legislature.

MONTEPELIER, Vt., Oct. 20 .- Four more trial were had this morning on joint ballot for governor—the last was as follows: Fairbanks, whig, 103; Robinson, democrat, 100; Brainard, F. S., 37. Further ballotings will be had to-morrow.

U. S. Senator from Tennessee. LOUISVILLE, Öct. 20.—Ballotting for a United States senator took place to-day in the Tennessee legislature. The third ballot stood as follows: John Bell, 29; Henry, 14; Nelson, 12; Cave Johnson, 40. After this ballot, Johnson withdrew.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22 .- P. M .- The stock market was firmer at the close to-day. Money not quite so stringent. Nothing done in government secu-rities. Canton, 22; Erie, 70‡; Reading, 69‡; Parkrities. Canton. 22; Erie, 70½; Reading, 69½; Parker Vein, 10½; Cumberland coal, 32½; Morris Canal, 13½; Nicaragua, 22½; McCulloch gold, sales at S. Sales to-day of 5,000 shares Delaware and Hudson canal at auction at 101½@102½.

Flour is more active to-day. Sales of 10,000 barrels at \$6 50 for State; southern, \$6 87. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged.

Wheat more active at an advance; sales of 10,000 bushels at \$1 53@\$1 55 for white Michgan,

to \$1 52@\$1 56 for Genesee. Corn firmer—sales of 20,000 bushels mixed at 83@84 cents. Rye and oats unchanged. Sales 200 barrels mess pork at \$17; prime, \$13 50. Cotton dull-holders are

us to sell, but buyers do not meet them PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 22.—The stock market i very quiet—prices depressed and money tight. Flour is very duli—small sales at \$6 50. Buyer not anxious. Rye flour, \$4 57. Cora meal, \$3 8 Grain further declined—sales of red wheat at \$1 30@\$1 34; white do. \$1 35@\$140. 'Corn dull; yellow, 75 cents; white, 74 cents. Very prime lots will bring a few cents more. Oats, 44 cents;

Rye, 87(a)88 cents. BALTIMORE, Oct. 22 .- The flour market to-day was unsettled. Sales of 400 barrels Howard street brands at \$6 25, and 500 do., deliverable ahead, at the same price. Also, 500 barrels City Mills at \$6 25. Holders generally are unwilling to take these prices. Rye flour, \$4 87½ @ \$4 94. Corn meal, \$3 75 @ \$3 57½.

meal, \$3 75 @ \$3 874.

The receipts of grain moderate; market dull. About 10,000 bushels wheat offered to-day, and only small sales at 125 @ 128 cents for red. to 133 @ 138 cents for good to prime white. No family flour, white, sold.

Corn quiet. About 8,000 bushels offered, and small sales of white at 66 @ 69 cents. Yellow, not write at 70 cents. Rye, Pennsylvania, at 92 @ 93 cents; Mary and and Virginia, 75 @ 77 cents not prime, at 70 cents.

and and Virginia, 75 @ 77 cents.

Oats, Maryland and Virginia, good to prime, 42 @ 44 cents; inferior, 39 @ 40 cents; Pennsylvania, 47 cents. Flour, dull and quiet. No sales. Whiskey in hogheads, 31½ cents; and barrels,

324 cents.

TO CAPITALISTS.

MOST VALUABLE PROPERTY is of-A fered at private sale, consisting of a few build-ing lots in square 688, on Capitol Hill, fronting the capitol square, south side, immediately next to the

extension.

This truly desirable property holds out to persons seeking investments the greatest induce ments, and, its location considered, will be dispos ed of at most reasonable prices. Title unquesioned, and property unincumbered. For further information, as to terms, &c., apply at this office.

LOR SALE. The Most Valuable Lots in Washington, on the corner of North Capitol nd C streets, Capitol Hill, the most desirable for a mansion or several first-class houses, one square from the Capitol and Railroad Depot, and having

from the Capitol and Railroad Depot, and naving a fine view of the city and country.

Also, several large and small lots in square 630, immediately opposite the Railroad depot, and suitable for stores, warehouses, residences, &c., and can run the cars into the same for 400 feet in length. This property will be found to be the most eligible and profitable for purchasers in the city of Washington. Apply to

GREEN'S INK ERASER and PAPER Cleaner for Bookkeepers, Clerks, and Lit-erary Gentlemen.—A new kind of eraser or rubber, far superior to any article for the same pur-pose ever yet introduced; aside from its superior qualities as a pencil cleaner, it removes ink and other stains with more facility than the ordi-nary scraper, and leaves the surface of the paper

Manufactured by the inventor and sold by COLLINS, BOWNE & CO., Branch of Sationers' Hall, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl street; 11th street. 8 doors north of Pennsylvania avenue, who are also sole agents for Green's Penuil Rubber.

Oct 7—4f

(m)

CHARLES E. WEAVER, Attorney at Law and General Agent for the prosecution of claims against the government, Washington, D. C. Oct 19-1yd&cp TRY A BOTTLE OF THE "ITALIAN Tricopherous."—It is warranted to be an infallible remedy for strengthening and restoring the hair. Sold at 25 cents a bottle at Henry Seitz's Cigar store, corner of Penn. avenue and 42 street, south side.

Oct 17

INAMELLED PARLOR AND CHAMber Grates; circular, square, and oval patterns if the latest styles and of the highest finish. The above are just received and for

Oct 19, 1m. (m) MANTELS, IRON RAILINGS, AND Spring Mattresses. The Mantels are a new, cheap, and beautiful article, manufactured upon stone, in imitation of the richest Marbles, of the most rare and desirable kinds. In style and finish

R. HASKINS

they stand unequalled, and are not injured by coal, gas, smoke, or acids. At the north they are becoming extensively used, and give perfect satis-Builders and others wishing to purchase are r uested to call and examine for themselves. Also, Pier Slabs to match the Mantels, of the same materials.

Iron Cemetery and other Fencing and Railings Will be kept constantly on hand, a variety of patterns, for which orders will be received and Premium Spring Mattresses, a new article, fa superior to anything of the kind now in use.

R. HASKINS, Agent,

Penn. avenue, south side, near 10th street.

AMES SKIRVING, MANUFACTURER of Stoves and Grates, Sheet-Iron, Copper and Ware, and Hot-Air Furnaces, southeast cor-

ner of Pennsylvania avenue and 11th st

Telegraphic

By the House line, expressly for the Washington Sentinel Re-nomination of Mr. Vansant.

BALTIMOBE, Oct. 22.- The Democratic Conven Baltimore, Oct. 22.—The Democratic Conven-tion of the Third Congressional District re-assem-bled at the call of the president, to take into con-sideration the declination of Joshua Vansant as their nominee for Congress. After some discus-sion the convention refused to receive Mr. Van-sant's letter of declination, and again placed him in nomination, although he is absent from the city, having left immediately on the publication of his letter. The contest will be a close one beity, having left immediately on the phones is letter. The contest will be a close one beween Mr. Vansant and Mr. Preston, who is an democratic candidate. The whigs independent democratic candidate. The having made no nomination will generally Mr. Preston.

Ship Western World Ashore.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—A disputch from Sandy Hook announces the packet ship Western World, from Liverpool, with 600 passengers, ashore at Squam Inlet, having been driven there last evening. The passengers have all been safely landed, and the ship will probably be got off.

Great Fire at Louisville.

Louisville, Oct. 21 .- A most destructive fire LOUISVILLE, Oct. 21.—A most destructive are broke out here this morning, which has destroyed a large amount of property. The Journal office, Louisville rolling mill and ware house, containing a large quanty of iron, Holbrook's tobacco ware house, the large wholesale drug store of Wilson, Stairbard & Smith, two stone warehouses, three dry goods stores, and a trunk factory, all, together the destroyed. together with their entire contents, are destroyed. The block from Bullitt street, half way to Water street along Fifth street, is entirely destroyed. The

Collision on the Columbia Railroad-Two

LANCASTER, Oct. 21.—A collision occurred on the Coatesville bridge this morning, between a freight train going eastward and a passenger train coming west. Both engines were disabled, and two men, named Williams and Davis, belonging to the freight train, were killed, and another man was injured severely. One of the trains was coming round the short curve near the bridge, which prevented the engineer of the other train from seeing the danger. Both trains were going very slow, only at the rate of four miles per hour. None of the passengers were injured, except one person in the hind car. The shock was scarcely felt. Those killed belong-

Massachusetts Ercesoil Resolutions. BOSTON, Oct. 21.—The resolutions of the Freesoil meeting, held in Faneuil Hall, last evening, recognize a platform of all political parties—no matter of what clime, color, or condition; and assert that for the accomplishment of this end the party is bound to agitate, despite all the barnburner plat-forms, their denunciations, proscriptions, &c. The resolutions are also warmly in favor of the adop-tion of the new constitution.

Vermont Senator.

Montpelier, Oct. 21.—The democratic caucus have nominated Hon. Daniel Kellogg, of Rockingham, formerly judge of the supreme court, as U.S. senator, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. Wm. Upham. Robinson, democrat, will probably be elected governor.

Amusements.

FUN, WONDER, AND DELIGHT:

ODD-FELLOWS' HALL. Positively the last night, Monday Oct. 24.

WYMAN, the Magleian and Ventriloquist, will give a series of his POPULAR ENTERTAINMENTS in the above Hall, commencing on this, TUESDAY EVENING, October 18, and continue till Monday, 24, inclusive, when he will introduce New Experiments, Amusing Scenes in Ventriloquism, and the ever-laughable, lifemoving and speaking Automatoms.

Doors open at 7—commences quarter to eight o'clock. See small bills.

Oct 18—1wd.

J. TOY, Agent.

RAND MILITARY BALL .- The exec-T utive committee of the President's Mount-of Guard take great pleasure in announcing to their numerous friends, the military, and the cititheir numerous friends, the military, and the citizens generally, that they will have the honor ot giving their first "GRAND BALL," on Tuesday evening. November 1st, at Jackson Hall, when they pledge themselves that nothing shall beleft undone to make it "the Ball of the season." The supper to make it "the Ball of the season." The supper and refreshments will be "done up" by experienced caterers, (Columbus & Sons.) and Prosperi's cele-brated Military and Cotillon Bands "will be thar" to delight those who "trip it on the light fantastic

The Ball will be opened by a grand promenade at 9 o'clock, the Band performing the "President's Mounted Guard's Quickstep," composed and arranged by Professor Prosperi expressly for the occasion, and dedicated to Capt. Jos. Prof.

Executive Committee, (Blue Rosette.) Executive Committee, (Blue Rosette.)

Expt. Joseph PECK,
Chisign J. CHAPMAN PECK,
GEORGE WASHINGTON MCLARK, Treasurer.

Managers on the part of the Military, (White Rose
Maj. Gen. Walter Jones,
Br. Gen. R. C. Weightman,
Major Charles S. Wallach,
Major Robert Keyworth,
Quartermaster McCullom,
Cantain Jaeenh B. Tate. Colonel William Hickey, Lieut. Col. Thos. Riley, Major Thomas Donoho, Major Peter F. Bacon, Captain James Talt, Captain John L. Smith, Captain G. W. Cutter, Captain Wm. R. Bradford

Lieut, Wm. H. Clarke.

Managers on the part of the Citisens, (Green Rosette.)

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Walter Lenox, Esq.,
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R. Finley G. M. George, G. Geo. W. Cechran, Esq.,
Genmittee of Recention. (Red. Rosette.) tion, (Red Rosette.)

Refreshments. part of the Company. (Buff Rosette.) J. S. Morau, Evan Hughes, John Boblayer

Committee of Re

The Military are requested to appear in full uniform.

All Tickets \$2, admitting a gentleman and ladies, to be had at the principal Hotels, Music and Drug Stores, of the members of the company, and at the door on the evening of the Ball. Rosettes will be furnished the Managers at the ticket office. Positively no hats or caps will be allowed Prof. J. T. Evans,
Master of Ceremonies,

Assisted by Sergeant J. O. WHITNEY, and Private John L. Heise

FOR RENT.--The old tavern stand known as the "Green Tree House," near the old rail-ad depot, on Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C., is now offered for rent for a term of years. The good will and fixtures will be sold on reason-The good will and fixtures will be sold on reasonable terms. The proprietor being about to engage in other business, is the only reason for his offering this property for rent. Its location is one of the best on the avenue. This affords a fine opportunity to any person with a small capital to engage in a lucrative business; the house not being over three minutes' walk from the capitol extension, and is well situated for boarders, &c. Inquire. of

Green Tree House, Washington, D. C.

NEW YORK, May 2, 1853.—The under-signed has this day opened an office, No. 42 William street, (Merchants' Exchange,) for the transaction of a general brokerage business. Bank, insurance, mining, railroad, government, state, and city securities bought and sold. Promissory notes, bills of exchange, and loans

Green Tree House, Washington, D. C.

EMANUEL B. HART. Sep 21-dif WM. PHIPPS ENGRAVER IN GENERAL, WEST SIDE 11TH, THREE DOORS ABOVE E STREET,

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